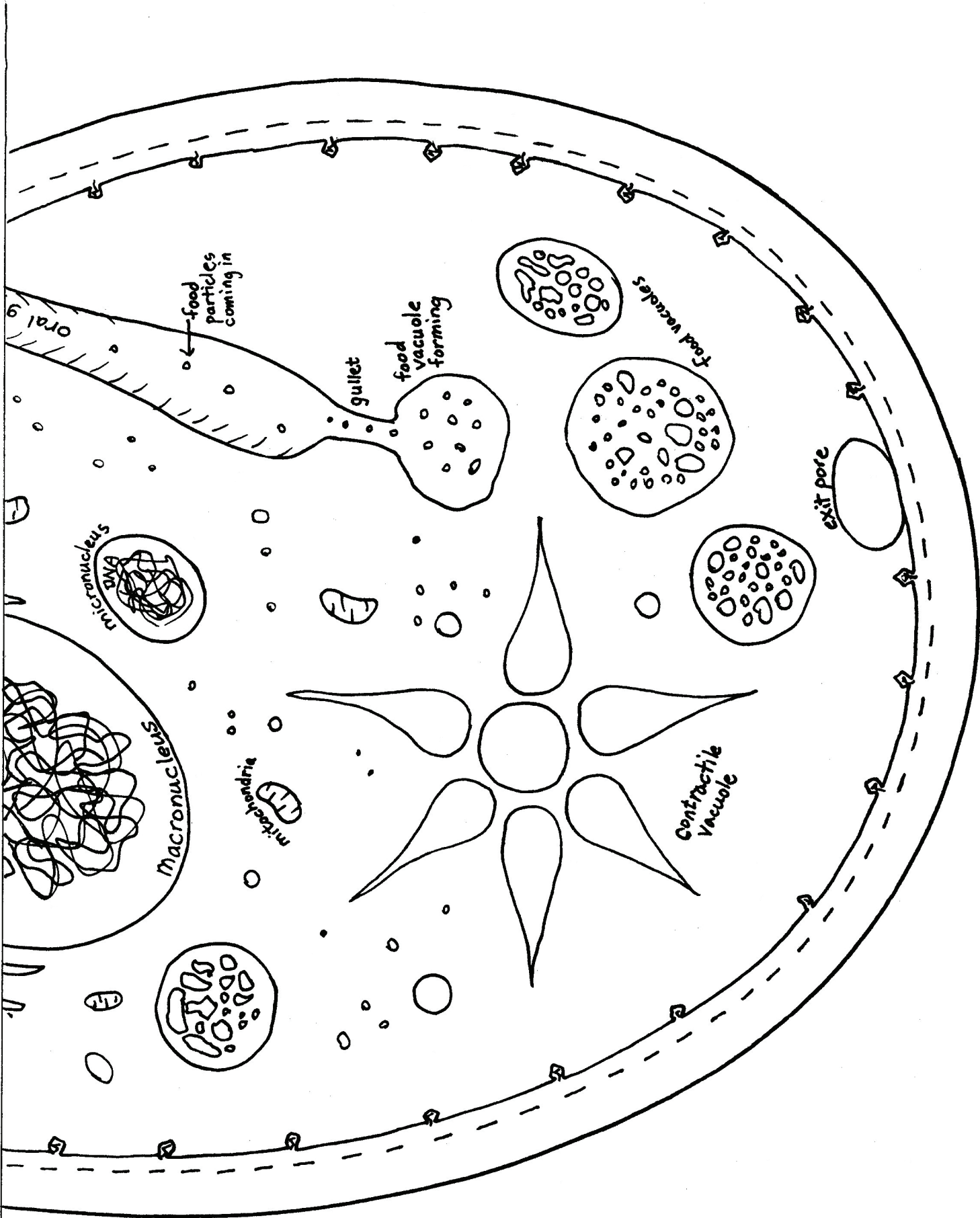
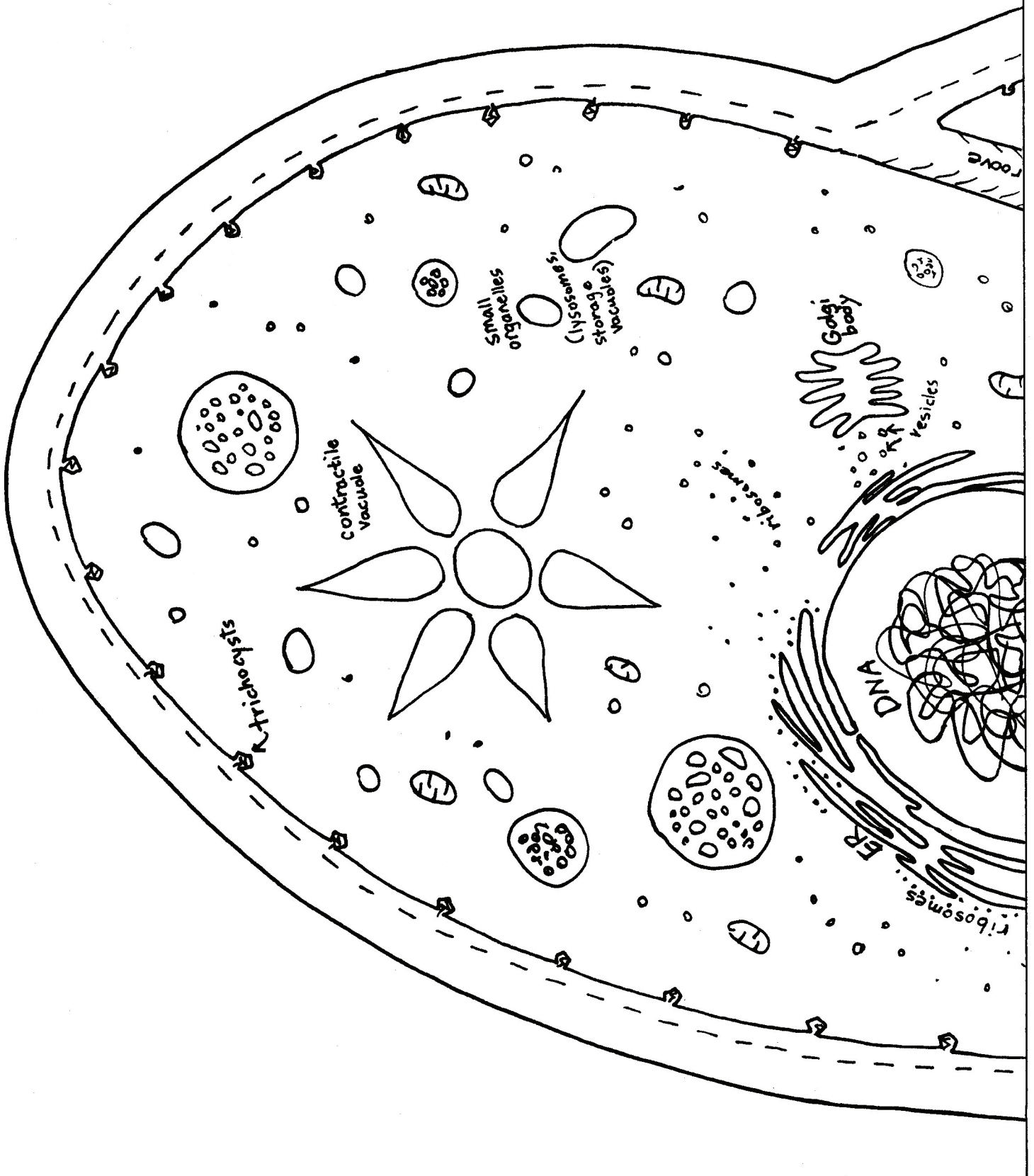


This is a “dot-it-yourself” pattern with just a few guidelines to get you started.

PARAMECIUM PILLOW PATTERN -- bottom



PARAMECIUM PILLOW PATTERN -- top

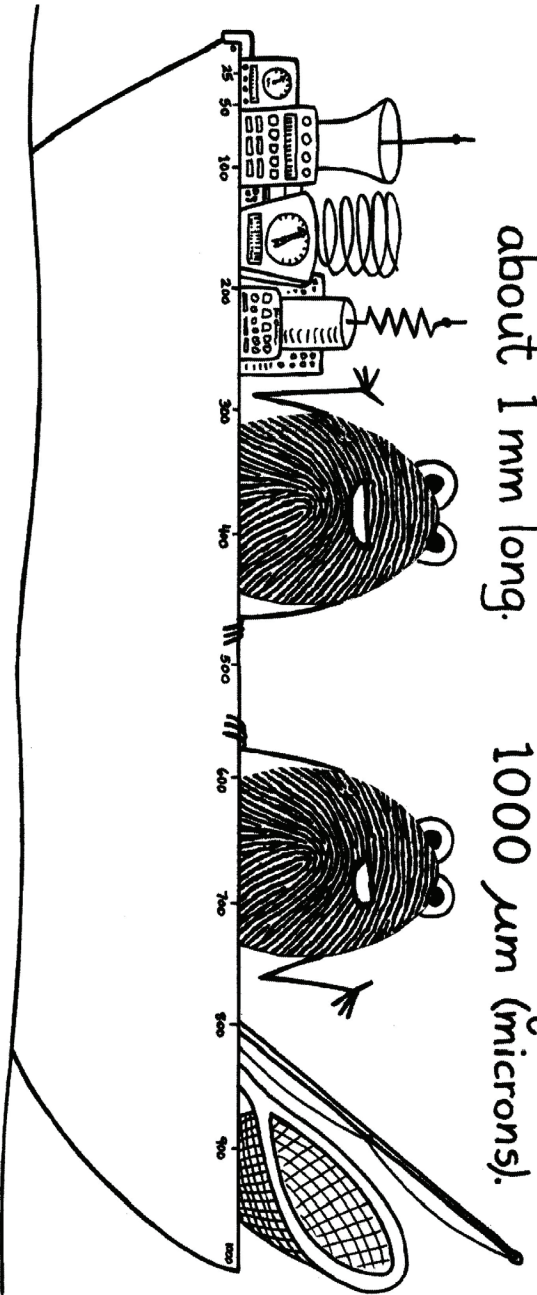


MIKROS	MAKROS	MULTUS
UNI	ANTE	POST
VACUUS	MILLE	CILIA
PROTO	EX	ENDO
FISSUS	SOMA	CON
ORA	SKOPOS	TRICHO
ZOION	KYTOS	NUCULA

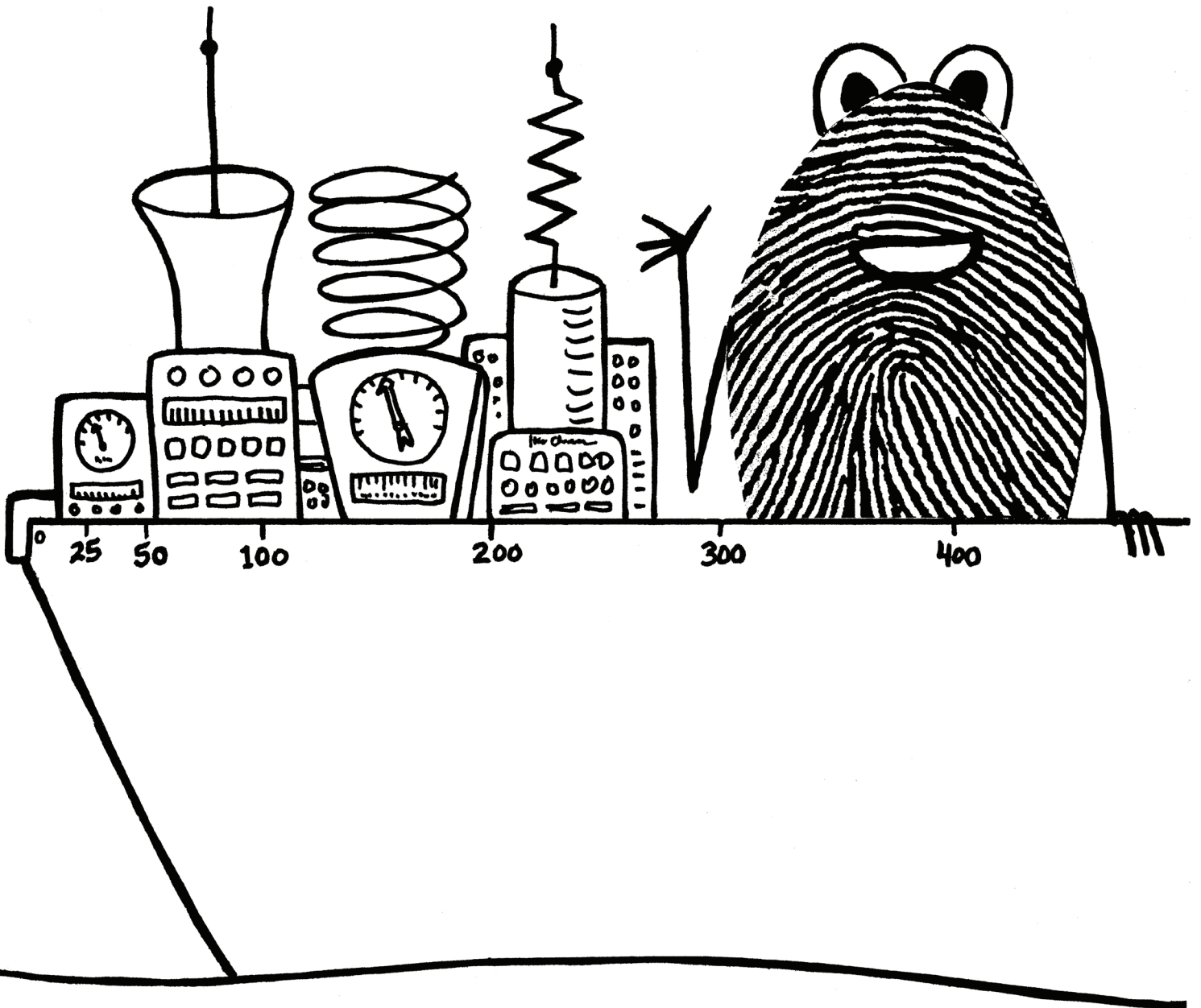
SMALL	LARGE	MANY
ONE	BEFORE	AFTER
EMPTY	1,000	HAIR
FIRST	OUT	INSIDE
SPLIT	BODY	WITH
MOUTH	TO WATCH	HAIR
ANIMAL	CONTAINER	NUT

Our boat is
about 1 mm long.

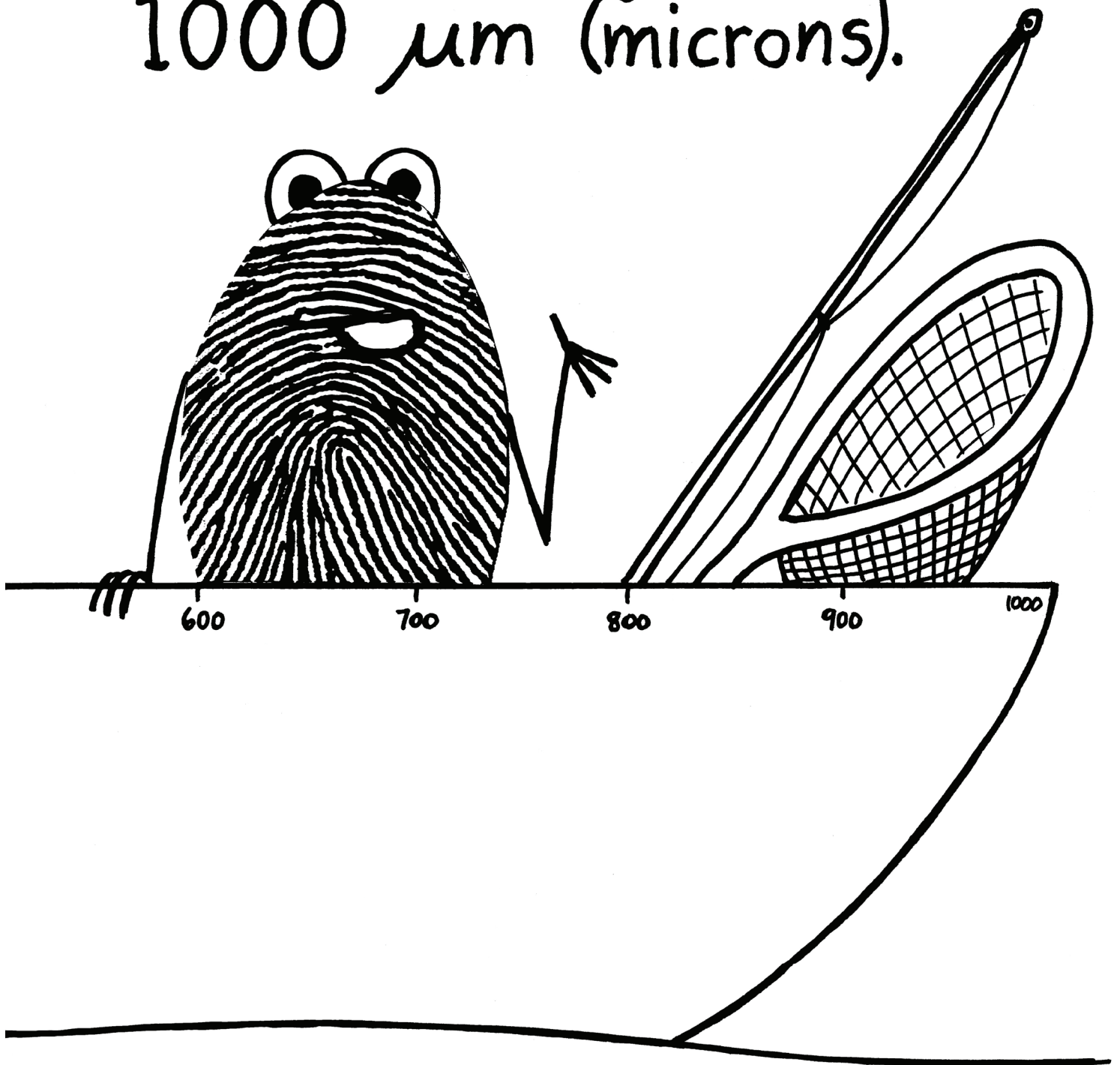
One mm equals
1000 μm (microns).



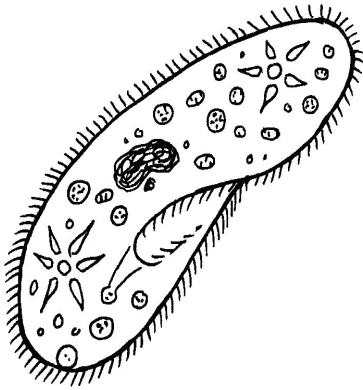
Our boat is
about 1 mm long.



One mm equals
1000 μm (microns).

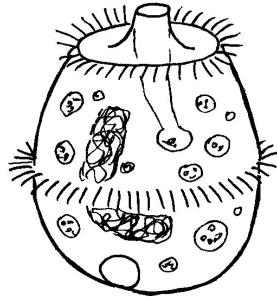


Paramecium (species *caudatum*)



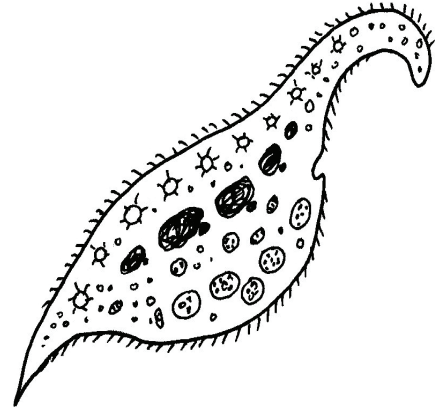
Size: 150-200 microns
One of the most common ciliates.
Has two very large contractile vacuoles.

Didinium (di-DIN-ee-um)



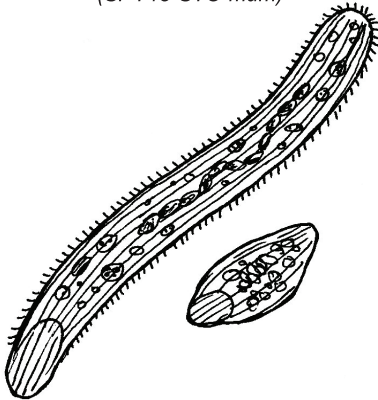
Size: 100-200 microns
Loves to eat paramecia.
Its cilia are arranged in two rows.

Dileptus (di-LEP-tus)



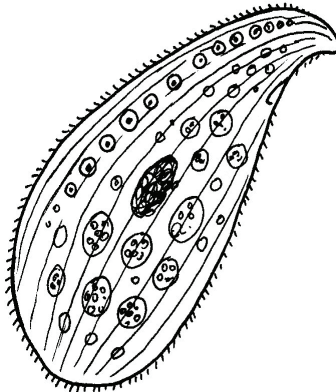
Size: 200-400 microns
Smacks its prey with its proboscis.
Has a "mouth" and a "tail."

Spirostomum (SPY-ro-STO-mum)



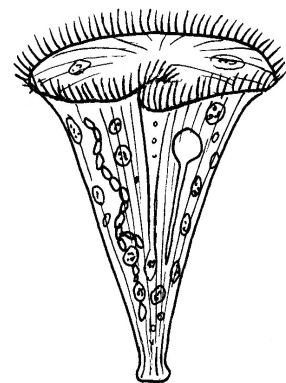
Size: about 1000 microns (1 millimeter)
Can contract its body to 1/4 normal size in 6 milliseconds—the fastest cellular contraction in the world.

Loxodes (locks-O-dees)



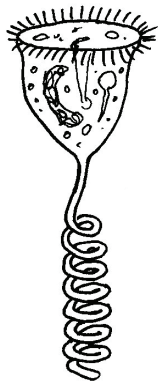
Size: 700 microns
Known for its ability to sense "up" and "down" using a structure similar to our inner ears. It also has a "beak."

Stentor (STEN-tor)



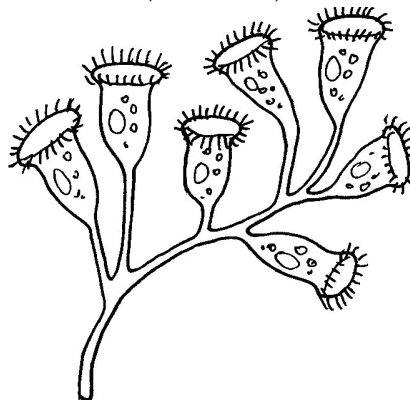
Size: 1000-2000 microns (1-2 mm)
Though very large, it generally eats small things. The rim of cilia at the top create a current that brings in particles.

Vorticella (vort-i-SELL-uh)



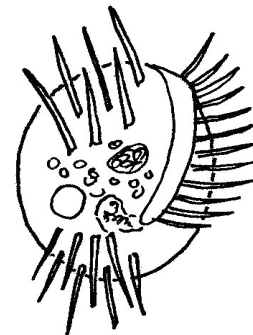
Size: 50-150 microns
Can contract its stalk very quickly, making it look like a spring. They can attach to a surface or float freely.

Epistylis (eh-PIST-ul-is)



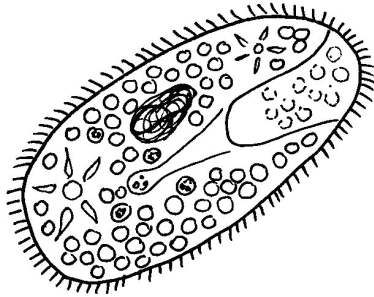
Size: individuals are 50-150 microns
Colonies can be up to 5 millimeters.
Though they look similar to Vorticella, they cannot contract like Vorticella can.

Euplotes (yu-PLO-tees)



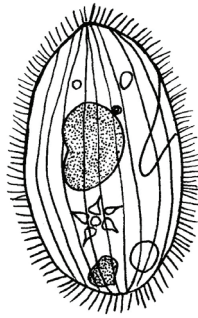
Size: 80-100 microns
Often looks like it is walking or crawling across a surface.
Also known for being a picky eater.

Paramecium
(species bursaria)



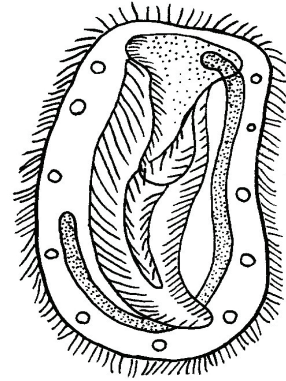
Size: 100-200 microns
Known for its symbiotic relationship with algae. Green algae live inside P. bursaria.

Colpidium
(cole-PID-ee-um)



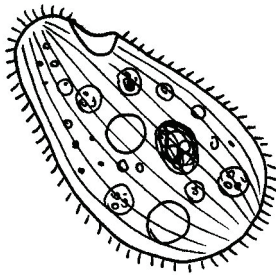
Size: 50-70 microns
Feeds on bacteria
Swims in slow, spiral motion.

Bursaria
(bur-SARE-ee-uh)



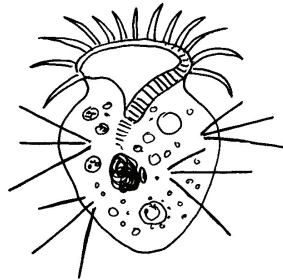
Size: 500-800 microns
Don't confuse it with Paramecium bursaria.
Has a large funnel-shaped "mouth" and will eat large things such as paramecia.

Tetrahymena
(TET-ra-HI-men-uh)



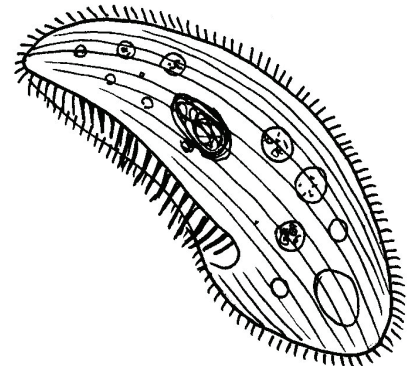
Size: 40-60 microns
One of the most commonly used ciliates in science labs. Many major discoveries about cell biology were made using tetrahymena.

Halteria
(hall-TEER-ee-uh)



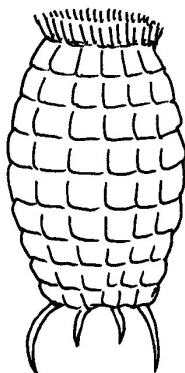
Size: 25-50 microns
Can be identified by the bundles of three cilia at various points on the body. Is able to jump forward very quickly.

Blepharisma
(BLEF-ar-IZ-mah)



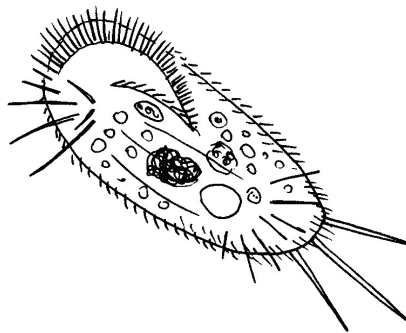
Size: 150-200 microns
Has a pink or red color. Is light-sensitive.
Eats bacteria and algae.

Coleps
(COLE-eps)



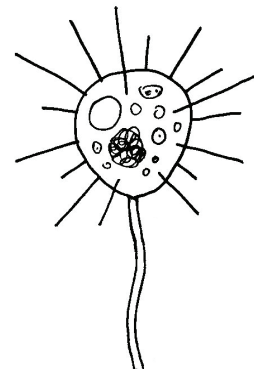
Size: 50-80 microns
Barrel-shaped, covered with hard plates.
Is a scavenger, and will aggressively eat almost anything.

Stylonychia
(STY-lon-NICK-ee-ah)



Size: 150 microns
Can be identified by the three long cilia protruding from the back end.
Feeds on bacteria and algae.

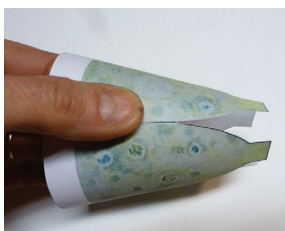
Podophyra
(PODE-oh-FIE-rah)



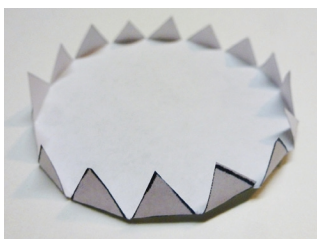
Size: 10-30 microns
"Stands" on a stalk, and has sucking tentacles that it can push into prey and use like a drinking straw.

VORTICELLA "PENCIL TOPPER"

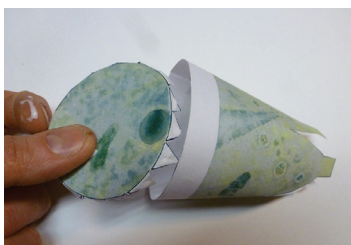
1) Glue side tab.



2) Snip triangles.



3) Glue top below white area.



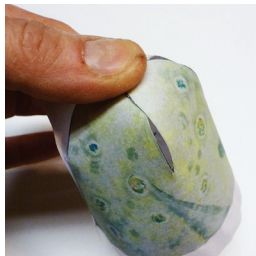
TIP: Insert your first two fingers so that they can press on the inside while your thumb presses on the outside.



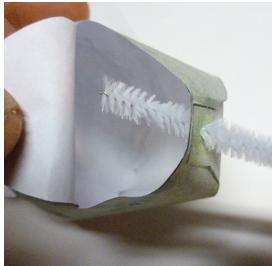
4) Glue two tabs.



5) Glue a third tab.



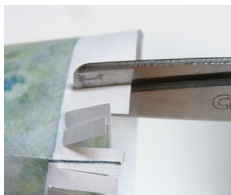
6) Insert chenille stem, bend and tape to inside.



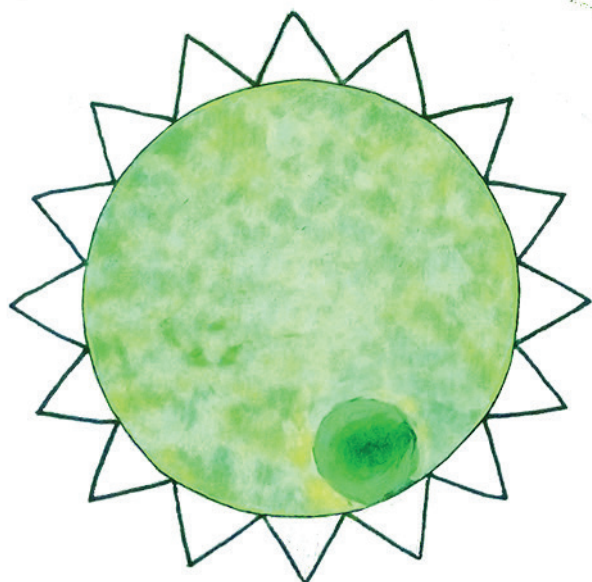
7) Glue fourth tab.

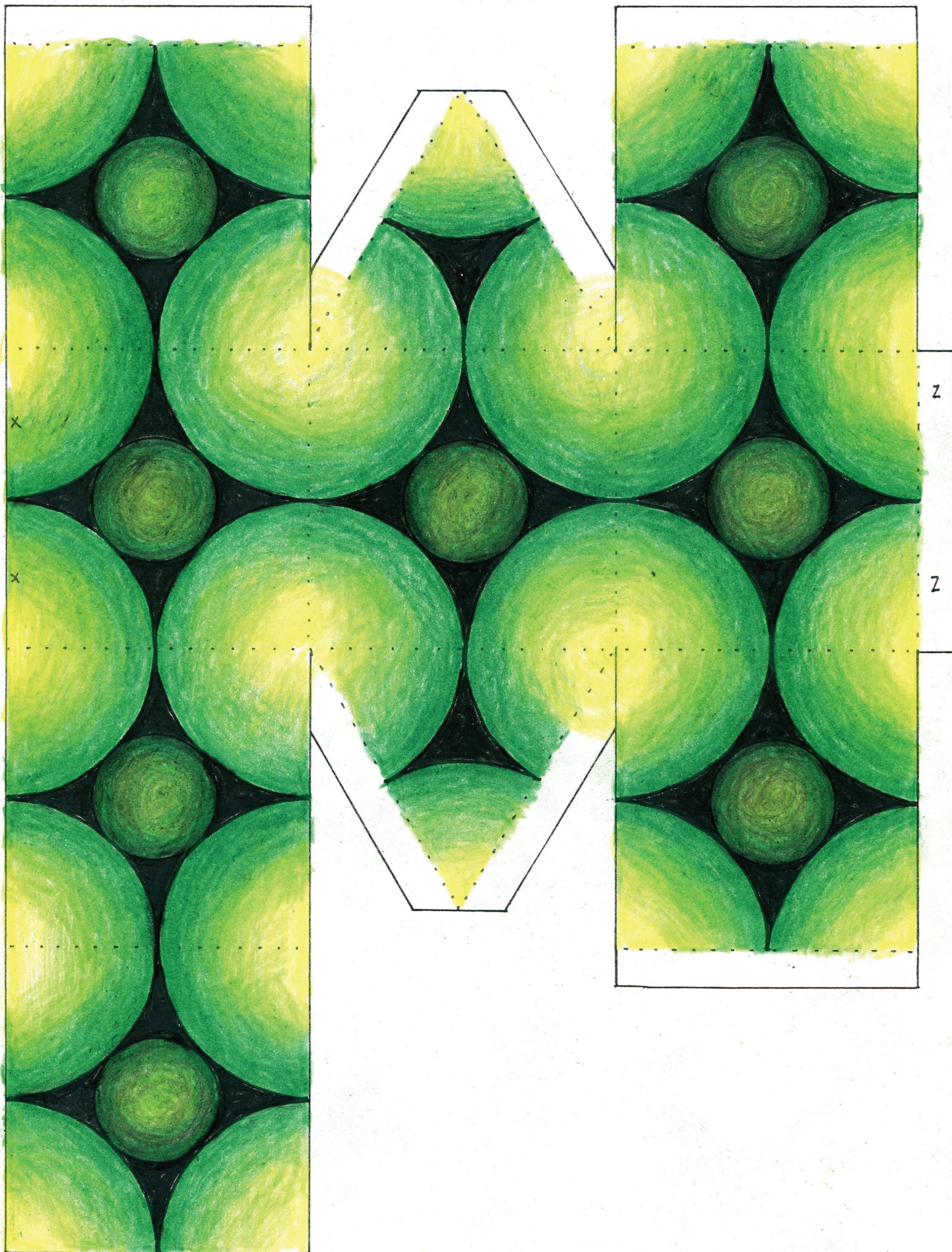


8) Snip fringe.

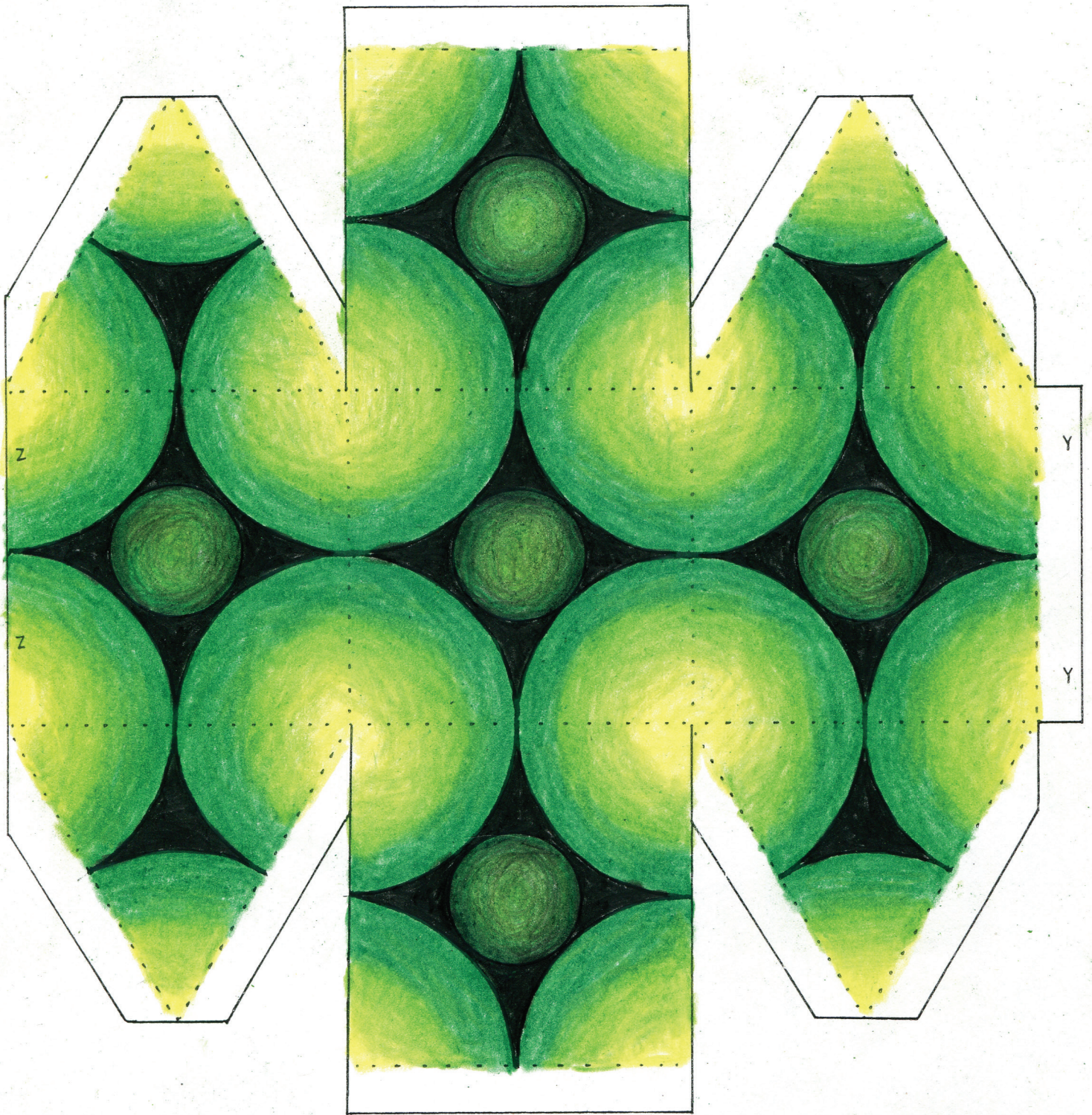


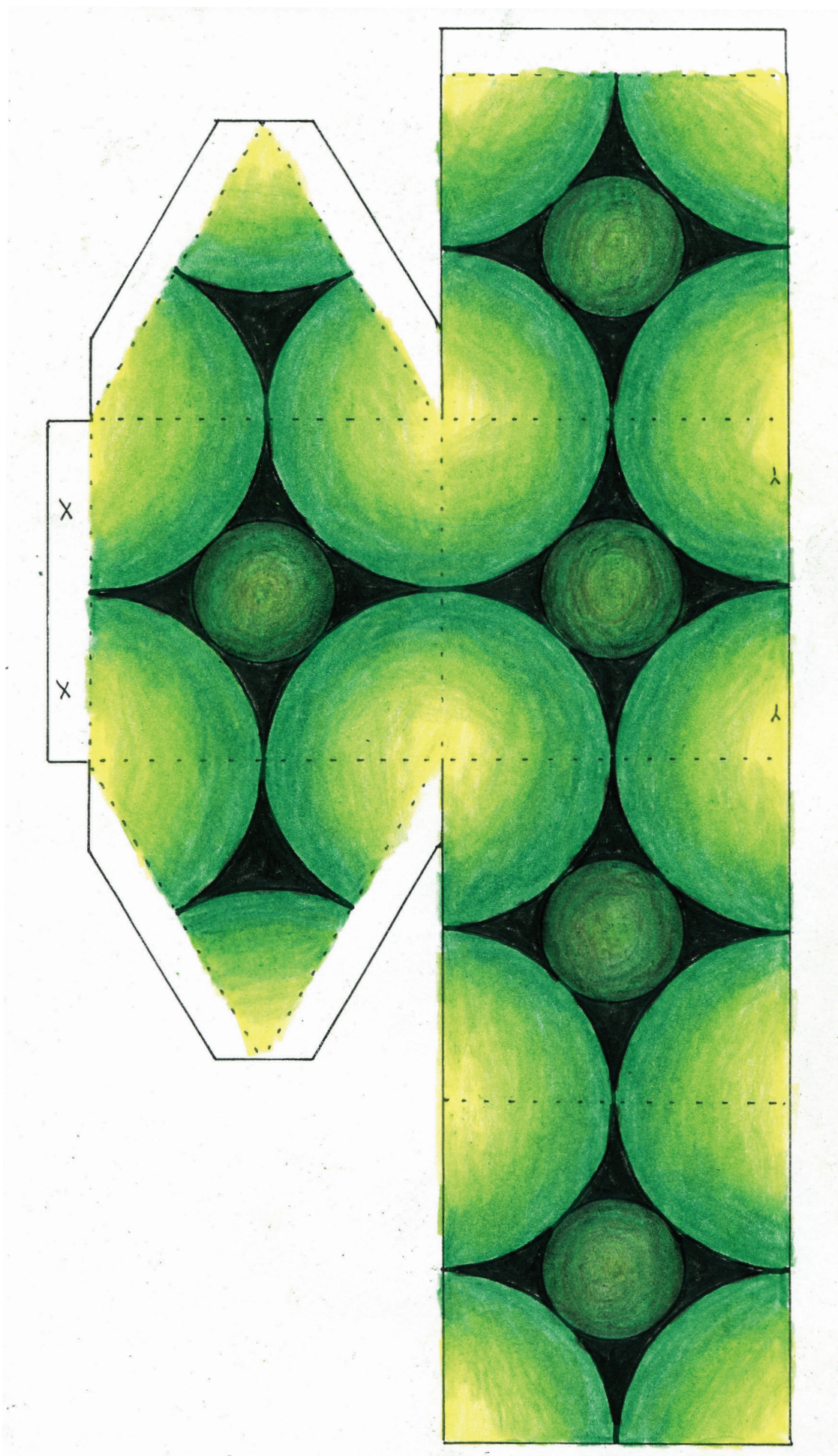
9) Attach to pencil.





COPY ONTO HEAVY CARD STOCK





COPY ONTO HEAVY CARD STOCK